

This is no doubt the form of *M. ursulus* which inhabits the forest-region to the west of the Tocantins River, while the Pará area to the east of that river is the locality of the true *ursulus*.

Hoffmannsegg was said to have received his original specimens from near the mouth of the Tocantins, a statement which might give rise to confusion. But it appears that the word Tocantins is equally applied to the broad estuary which runs north-eastwards past Pará and the narrower river which runs northwards, nearly at right angles to the other, separating the district in which Cameté stands from the true Pará region. The latter is the home of *ursulus*, the former that of *umbratus*.

XXXII.—*The Generic Classification of the Taphozous Group.*
By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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WHEN, in 1915, I wrote my "Notes on *Taphozous* and *Succolaimus*"*, and recognized the latter as a distinct genus from the former, as had Hollister previously under another name, I did not sufficiently weigh the characters which separate *Taphozous nudiventris* and its allies from the typical members of *Taphozous*.

On reconsidering the subject, I now think that these remarkable half-naked bats should be separated as a distinct genus from the ordinary hairy species, and would suggest that the whole group might be synoptically arranged as follows:—

- A. Bullæ imperfect, the inner side of each incomplete. A radio-metacarpal pouch.
- a. Frontal concave; upper profile of brain-case rising from it in a strong curve. Occipital "helmet" scarcely developed. Body haired as usual. I. *Taphozous*, Geoff.
Genotype: *T. perforatus*, Geoff.
- b. Frontal almost flat, the cranial profile scarcely rising above it behind. A strongly developed occipital helmet.

* J. Bombay Soc. xxiv. p. 57 (1915).

Body partly naked behind, both above
and below II. *Liponycteris*, gen. nov.
Genotype: *L. nudiventris* (*T. nudiventris*, Cr.).

B. Bullæ perfect internally. No radio-
metacarpal pouch. Body hairy III. *Saccolaimus*, Less.
Genotype: *S. saccolaimus* (*T. saccolaimus*, Temm.).

Besides *nudiventris*, *Liponycteris* would contain only
kachhensis and its two subspecies—*magnus*, Wettstein (1914,
syn. *babylonicus*, Thos., 1915), and *nudaster*, Thos.

XXXIII.—*Preliminary Note on a new Genus of Scatopsid
Flies from New Zealand.* By F. W. EDWARDS.

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AMONG a large collection of Tipulidæ recently sent me for
study by Mr. G. V. Hudson, of Wellington, New Zealand,
were several specimens of a very remarkable fly, which must
be placed in a new genus of the family Scatopsidæ. I hope
to give a detailed account of this fly in a future paper on the
Mycetophilidæ, Bibionidæ, and Scatopsidæ of New Zealand,
but, meanwhile, at Mr. Hudson's request, I offer preliminary
diagnoses of the new genus and of three new species. The
great interest of the new genus lies in the fact that its only
relative (not a very close one) is *Corynoscelis*—a very rare
fly, of which only a single species is known from Arctic
Europe.

CANTHYLOSCELIS, gen. nov.

Resembles *Corynoscelis*, Bohemann, in wing-venation and
in the strongly clubbed hind femora and curved hind tibiæ,
but differs as follows:—Antennæ fully as long as the head
and thorax together (rather longer in ♂ than in ♀), the joints
well separated, with short pedicels, longer than broad, and
somewhat flattened. Only two ocelli present, placed close
together some little distance behind the eyes. Club of hind
femora larger, occupying two-thirds of the segment. Claws
much enlarged at the base, the enlargement bearing a row of
fine teeth (♂ ♀). Empodia present, very large, broadening